AROUND THE WORLD

General Grant's Visit to Japan.

SHADOWS OF HOME

Dinners, Fetes and Entertainments by Japanese and American Friends.

LAST DAYS AT TOKIO.

Tokto, Sept. 2, 1879. When General Grant returned from Hakone he made preparations to leave Japan. We had already ayed longer in the country than we had intended but life was pleasant in Tokio, and every day seemed to open a new scene of beauty and interest, and we felt ourselves yielding to the fascinations of this winning civilization. The hospitality of our hosts seemed to grow in grace and consideration, showing to sign of weariness. We became attached to our calace home of Euriokwan, and began to feel acquainted with the rooms, the curious figures on the walls, the odd freaks in the way of gardening, ouses, where we could sit in the afternoon and feel breezes from the sea. The weather felt unusually arm, and with the heat came the postilene and, although in Eurickwan, we were not conscious of its presence, and felt safe under the sheltering influence of the ocean, yet it saddened the commu-nity and seemed to rest upon the capital like a siond, and we sorrowed with our friends. There were trips to Yokohama, where our naval ships were ng, as an evidence of what the European had one in making a trading camp on the shores are but trading camps, and remind you in many ways of the shifting towns in Kansas and Nebraska during the growing railway days. Now that the time was ng when we were to leave Japan there were disons as to where we should go-discussions in hich our good friend Admiral Patterson took leading part. The General did not care e; or, perhaps, it would be more rate to say that he did not like to leave anything unseen in Asia and the Pacific. As you sy, perhaps, have inferred from what I have written, General Grant has become profoundly in-terested in these lands and in the political problems their future involves. I question if any one can see much of Asia without feeling that the politics of Chins and Japan must some day become a paramount consideration for Americans. We have dissed various routes that would bring us home at Christmas or early in the spring. There is the Amoor region, with a glance at Russian Siberia. This trip we had almost resolved upon, but the temptations of Japan have carried us beyond the the typhoon season, and typhoons come sometimes unannounced in a whirl, and whatever virour men-of-war possess, as typhoon they lack experience. There is Aus-with the Exhibition under way, and me of our naval friends sketch a most attra rogramme that would take us to Melbourne and ey, and Valparaiso and Callao, and in time to San Francisco. There is our visit to the King of the Sandwich Islands—a promised visit—and this is Smally resolved upon. Admirsl Patterson offers the shels, which is under orders to return to To sail on the Monougahela, however, ould involve two or three weeks longer in Japan, and so for the present we cannot go to Honolulu. Our Japanese friends invent all kinds of schemes to detain us, and Mr. Yoshida is fruitful in suggestions as to excursions to Kohe, Kioto, Hakodadi, Osaka and other piaces famous in the history of Japan, which the cholers had hitherto prevented us from The cholers is everywhere, and precaution an no longer avail. What with the friendly of the Admiral on the one side and the Japanese on the other it is difficult to make up our minds to go home. That, however, at the end of our debates, appears to be pur only course; and when it is found that we can-not leave for Honolulu much before October it is

not lawy for limital many before October its clear plate lawners. Superature or notes.

When it was finally determined to return it was surprising to see how much we had to do. These was a surprising to see how much we had to do. These work from Belances, this of crockery from Pekinstream of the proper season of the proper solved to sail for California in the first steamer that leaves. PREPARING FOR HOME.

HOME SICKNESS AND LOVE APPAIRS.

After mature deliberation and taking everybody's advice—and on this subject everybody is anxious to advise you—I concluded to send my "things" home by the way of the Suez Canal direct to New York and to go to Californa in light marching order, and when the excisemen came down upon me for carrios, show them only my clothes and a few volumes of useful information. Somehow, even after the question had been settled and was out of your mind, there was an irresistible fascination in talking about your "things." I suppose the real reason was that the talk about thome, and that we were all of us just a little homesick, more than we would care to admit. I have observed that people are apt to treat homesickness as they would a love sifair. They like to talk about such amotions in other people but not in themselves. Take our naval friends, for instance, who have been on this station for some time. You never saw so much fortitude! "Home"—away with such a sentiment—it is not home but "duty" which animates a sailor, and since duty commits them to the Asiatic coast, why of course! But I observed all the same that when the mail day drew near, and it was time for the steamers to come in from the seas, that a strange interest took possession of our naval friends are the most patient of men. Weather, climate, pestilence—it makes very little difference whether the winds blow high or blow low, so that the mails come in. I fancied that we talked about our "things," because it led to talk about home and what people would say, and how affairs had changed in our absence. We are none of us willing to confess to a homesick feeling except the Colonel, who has been avowedly homesick ever since we left Singapore, and only except over the road that leads by the shortest and most direct route to General Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago. I am sure that not all the old blue made, either in China under the Ming dynasty or in General Grant's Newark curio manufactory, would keep our gallant courade over another s GENERAL GRANT AND MR. IWAKURA.

notice and commendation.

General General and public character. I use the word personal to describe events that did not find their way into the newspapers nor belong to public receptions. There were constant visits to the General from members of the Cabinet—from Mr. I wakura, especially, who came to talk about public affairs. There were conferences on the Locchoo question, when General Grant used his best efforts to bring China and Japan to a good understanding. What the effect of these conversations will be history alone can tell, but I may add that the counsel which the General has given in conversations with Mr. Iwakura and the Ministry be has also given in writing, and very earnessly, to Prince Kung and Li Hung-Chang. Since bearing both sides of the Locchoo question—the Japanese case and the Chinese case—General drant has felt himself in a position to speak with more precision than when, in China, he heard only the Chinese story. Other questions arose—questions connected with the industrial and agricultural advancement of Japan. The General pointed out to his Japanese friends the large area of fertile isnd awaiting cultivation, and how much might be added to the wealth and revenues of the country if the people were induced to develop the whole territory. This leads to a discussion of the land tax, so heavy a burden to

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what hard our hours a swined with the compare your affection.

But while we be working it in judgment upon your affection.

But while we had our hours of temptation in the bilized room and struggles with conscience—the experiment of the public in the control of the public institutions, which are a good deal the same the world over, and after we had recovered from our like those we left behind us, they had no more interest than schools and workshops generally. The head of the weather made going sout oppressive, when the tieds went down and the breast, and when the little went down and the breast, and the set of the weather made going sout oppressive, when the tieds went down and the breast, and the left hand was from the land the effect of the water was to increase the heat. Our interest in cartiquakes was always fresh, and when men indistinguished the process of the water was to increase that we might expect a shock. In Japan the earthquake is as common a phenomena as thunder storms at home in indistinguished the process of the famous photocomena workers in pottery to show us the skill of the Japanese in a department of art in which they have a surprised the process of the famous potters workers in pottery to show us the skill of the Japanese in a department of art in which they have no superiors. One of the famous potters workers in pottery to show us the skill of the Japanese in a department of art in which they have no superiors. One of the famous potters workers in pottery to show us the skill of the Japanese in a department of art in which they have no superiors. One of the famous potters were all the work is creation, and we are remained of the process of the famous potters and the seal of the potters was always demanded of her, as an encore, heard her have been a marked the large of the same through the process of the wheel. Another based the clay, A third made himself good in the process of the manner of the process of the wheel. Another based the case of the process of the water of the process of the w

into a gloss the tints of our writing and the painters' colors had changed, and our inscriptions were fastened in deep and lasting brown.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

It was while we were watching the potters over their clay, and in convorsation with a Japanese citizen, who spoke English and came as interpreter, about the progress of the special industry in Tokio, that we heard a noise as though the joists and wooden work of the house were being twisted, or as if some one were walking on the floor above with a heavy step. But there was no second door in Eurickwan, and I suppose the incident would have passed without notice if our Japanese friend had not said "There is an earthquake." While he spoke we paused and again heard the wrenching of the joists and the jingling of the glass in the swinging chandeler. This was all that we noted, we walked out on the porch and looked at the foliage and toward the sea, but although observation and imagination were attuned we saw nothing but an unusual deadness in the sir, which we might have seen on Broadway on a midsummer day. These were our only earthquake experiences in Japan. I have noted them because an earthquake is always an interesting subject, and because I was impressed with the indifference shown by our Japanese friends toward this supreme and awful manifestation of the power of nature. This comes from the fact that earthquakes are rarely sovere in Japan. History tells of a fearful disaster, even here, in imperial Tokio, not many years since. In conversing with some of our navai friends who had been in the West Indies and seen our tropical American earthquakes I discovered that they did not share the indifference of the Japanese toward the earthquake. They felt toward it as experienced mariners toward the searthquake is to rush out into the open and there remain until the second shock spends its force. The earthquakes come in twos and generally give you warning. The houses in Japan, however, seen to have been built for the fire and the earthquake. They are not together in a

night and every day we were engaged and the General was compelled to decline Sir Harry's hospitality. There was a luncheen with Mr. House, the editor of the Tokio Times, in a protty little house near the American Legation looking out on the sea. I had known House years ago, more years I am afraid than I care to remember, when he was among the most brilliant of a noted group of young men, who were then making their way in the world through the attractive but not always fruitful nelds of journalism. I was glad to see him again, and although Time had lain his land upon him, as I fear it had upon both of us, and there was the suggestion of middle age and care and labor in his features, it had not dimmed the buoyancy, the grace and the genius that made him in our early New York times attractive and envited among men. House even in those days—it was before the rebellion; Heaven, help us! ages and ages ago!—telt a singular interest in Japan. He had fallen under the influence of Hildreth, who had made Japan a study and gave us a look too wise and true to be forgotten, as I am afraid it is. He became familiar with the Embassy, the Tycoon's Embassy, in 1860, and his interest in Japan deepened, and overybody was surprised when they heard that he had left a career of promise and renown to seek his love in the far East. Since then House has given himself to Japan with a spirit that I might call the missionary spirit of self-abnegation. He has fought her battles. He has defended her name. He has endeavered to win her a place among the nations. He has secopted contimely and misrepresentation in her cause, for I found—how quickly you find it out!—that if you take sides with the Eastern nations in this far East you bring upon you the rancor of the foreigners. You are as much an outlaw is Wendell Phillips in anti-slavery days was an outlaw in Beacon street. You are not respectable. You are pagin, and the foreigners driven into the sea. You are bribod, bought, corrupted. You are pagin, and the foreigners driven into the sea. You

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL-PATTI Mme. Patti's third concert, in the present series vas given last evening before an audience goodly in number and excellent in quality, New York being well represented, socially and musically, in the anditorium. Twelve numbers were on the pro-gramme, to three of which Mme, Patti's name was ffixed, Mr. De Munck and Mr. Ketten each appear-

ing twice. The burden of the concert was borne, and ably borne, by this excellent trie, though Mr. Phelps and Signor Ciampi materially assisted. The first number upon the programme was a duo from "Belisario," sung by Mr. Phelps and Signor Ciampi, and serving to open the evening pleasantly. Mr. Henry Ketten followed, playing two selections from his own compositions—(a), a quaint little "Tarantella," which he rendered with finish and grace, and (b) his "Ronde des Djinns," an eccentric ancy, the pronounced difficulty of which is a chro fancy, the pronounced difficulty of which is a chromatic passage in the last movement which he gave very cleverly, the entire piece being mainly well executed, but lacking somewhat in distribution of light and shade, the transition being forced, as it were, and not blended delicately. Mr. Ketten is a thoroughly good, though not absolutely great, pianist, and while he does not equal Pinner or Rummel, plays charmingly and with a force and verte that shows him to great advantage in music particularly suited to him. In the Boothoven music, notably the Sonata Appassionata, which he has given, he is not heard at his best; but last night his selections were more to his liking evidently and did him greater justice, giving his skill and power and individuality greater chance of expression.

Mr. Ernest De Munck, who is as good a violoncellist as has been lately heard in our concert rooms, played Sorvais "Le Desir" admirably, giving it a warmth of coloring in the rendering that was charming. Through all its difficulties the theme was always apparent, and the execution clear and accurate from first to last, carning for the thorough artist a deserved recall.

Mme. Patti's appearance was the occasion of quite an ovation in its way, and was a fitting reception to the songstress. Her selection of the ballad by Gomez, "Guarany," hardly did her justice, as it did not enable her to bridg forth prominently those poculiar qualities which have made her singing famous. It was rendered beautifully of course, and supplemented, under a hearty encore, with a Scotch ballad, which was sung with archness and vivacity. It was later in the evening, however, that her effort was made.

In part second Mr. Ketten played a gavotte of his own with considerable brilliancy, and followed it by Chopin's dighth polomise, a selection well calculated to test his value. It was finely done, and only here and there were slight flaws observable; the matic passage in the last movement which he gave

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

The Hon Barowell Sloto. Mr. W. J. Piorence Charley Brood. Mr. Frank E. Lamb Roland Vance. Mr. Frank G. Cetter Mr. Frank G. Cetter Mr. Devenport Rebus Lord Cairngorm. Mr. Julian Young Colonel Tom Dari. Mr. J. Ulian Young Hon. George Saville Mr. T. L. Coloman George Saville Mr. T. L. Coloman Lafayette Berry Mr. J. Deaver Senator Weather wax. Mr. K. Jones Tarquinlous Darwin. Mr. K. Jones Tarquinlous Darwin. Mr. W. J. Plorence Clara Dari. Miss Florence Noble Blanche Mossthorn. Miss Motlo Moader Steele Libby Ray. Miss Motllo Moader Steele Laura Seabright. Mrs. Horence to the metro-

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Florence to the metropolitan boards, albeit it was in characters that have been made familiar by frequent repetition, was welcomed last evening by one of the largest audiences that have ever occupied the Grand Opera House. Long before the doors were opened the greater por-tion of the auditorium had been sold. Curiously, the ladies constituted the majority of the house, and thus illustrated the interest felt by the fair sex in the announcement that Mrs. Fiorence would exhibit some of the wonderful toilettes of which she is the present recognized stage representative. "The Mighty Dollar," as a play, has of itself already demonstrated its attractive power with the masses, and it was not really necessary to array Mrs. Florence in "gold and precious stones" in order to seen the object of the management. Nevertheless, the fact that she was to appear in these new and elegant costumes, on which the arts of the best of our modistes have been expended, served to excite special curiosity, and make her, whonever she appeared upon the stage, the cynosure of every eye. A pretty woman, well encased, is aiways a pretty picture, and when there is added the charm of good acting, unctuous humor, a stage popularity that covers many years, and a play that, while full of nonsense, travely fails to convey pleasure, it is not difficult to account for the remarkable success that was last night recorded at the box office and throughout a crowded house. There is little more to be said of "The Mighty Dollar" than has been written over and over again in these columns. "The Member from Cohosh" and Mrs. General Giffory have invested it with an individuality of which they are never likely to be robbed. Nobody can play their parts like themselves, and in personating these they have schieved a reputation that will attach to them while they live. Both of these artists, however, are capable of higher efforts, and it is to be hoped that before many months have elapsed we shall see them

at work in new and equally worthy characters and under new conditions. It is only necessary to add that Mr. and Mrs. Florence were warmiy received and all of the well known points of the play were heartily enjoyed. The piece was handsomely mounted by Messra Poole & Donnelly and the incidental music and accessories were worthy of all praise. The doral offerings were many and beautiful. Matinees during the two weeks' engagement are announced for Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE A large audience, which included many who were unable to find other than standing room, attended the opening of Wood's Broadway Theatre last even to witnesst Padgett & Bassett's "Bric-a-Brac," called "A combination of comedy and song, of mirth and music, designed to amuse, but not fatigue." It may be fairly stated that the promise contained in the announcement was realized. The entertainment commenced with a ludicrous buriesque entitled "Love and Rain," which was well received and formed a fitting prewhich was well received and formed a fitting prelude to the amusing specialty of the programme.
This latter is a medloy of fantastic characters,
quaint dialogues, humorous songs and recitations,
the whole abounding in local and dramatic hits and
interspersed with appropriate music. Messrs. Padgett
and Bassett, who, together with Miss B. Nortou and
Miss Cora Daniels, compose the entire company,
contrived to amuse the house most satisfactorily.
As there was no intermission the audience was kept
in roars of laughter for more than two hours. The
artistic feature of the evening, in a musical sense,
was the performance on the piane of selections from
"Trovatore" by Mr. Oscar M. Newell.

HOPELE'S OLYMPIC, BROADWAY, Miss Jennie Hughes appeared at the Olympic Theatre, Broadway, last evening, in the "French Spy," a well known play of melodramatic interest which was first established in this country by the personation of the title rôle by the celebrated panto personation of the title rôle by the celebrated pantomimist and danaeuse, Mmc. Céleste. Miss Hughes last evening exhibited much earnestness in presenting the artistic features of the character, and in pantomime action was especially accurate and vivid. The drama is interspersed with ballet performances, in which Mons. Baptistan and Mile. Paglière appear, with an effective corps. Miss Hughes received a number of bouquets from admirers during the performance. The old and favorite farce of "My Fellow Clerk" preceded the melodrama. In this L. J. Mestayer, in the character of Jactic, reminded one of William Warren at the Boston Museum many years ago. The well known Bowery favorite, Mrs. W. G. Jones, and the new and modest aspirant for histrionic honors, Miss Julia Jefferson, of Brooklyn, were well received by the audience.

Yesterday afternoon the first representation of the "Merry Tuners," an operatic eccentricity by Mr. E. H. Harvey,was given at the Aquarium and the representation will continue during the afternoons of this week, Wednesday and Saturday excepted, when week, wednesday and Saturday excepted, when "Pinafore" will occupy the stage. "Pinafore" will be given every evening. Last night a change in the cast of "Pinafore" was made which improved the aiready strong company retained for the opera. Miss Rose Manning sang Josephine and was well received. "The Merry Tuners," with more rehearsal will prove a taking occentricity.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. "The Banker's Daughter" will be continued next veek at the Park Theatre, Philadelphia.

To-morrow evening Max. Strakosch begins a short eason of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. His strongest attractions are Mile. La Blanche (Miss Blanche Davenport) and Mile.

Teresina Singer and Signor Baldanza, a new tenor. This and to-morrow evening will be given the last evening, for the only time this season, a repetition of "Mme. Angot." On Thursday evening "Giroffé Giroda" will be revived with a cast including Capoul,

Paola Marié and Angela, Carlotta Patti gives another concert to-morrow evening at Chickering Hall. Her farewell matinée is announced for Saturday. We have rarely had in New York a better musical combination of a similar character, and the auditorium ought to be thronged by all lovers of good music. Musical pupils alone should fill the place, if for no other reason than to study the methods of the respective artistes.

"Enchantment" was again produced last night at Nibio's to a large house. There have been presented to the New York public few dramatic spectacles more beautiful or complete in all of its details.

The performance cannot be described. It is simply a mass of exquisite color blended with fair acting, but always changeful and attractive. For the en tertainment of those who love the picturesque Niblo's will well repay a visit.

Mr. Augustin Daly will this evening reproduce "Divorce" at the Broadway Theatre. The old play has had a long breathing spell, but there are thou sands of people who remember its neat dramatic situation; and successes, and will be glad to see them repeated. The company chosen by Mr. Daly, while new, is said to be exceedingly effective. Its members are in every way ladies and gentlemen and, while not much advertised, they promise to give a good account of themselves.

FREE DRAWING SCHOOL

At the rooms of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 18 East Sixteenth street, the books were opened last evening for the registry of names of persons intending to become students of the free drawing school during the ensuing session. the free drawing school during the ensuing session. Last year some four hundred and fifty names were enrolled, but of this number only about two hundred remained to the close of the course of studies. The school will open on the 6th prox., the hours for students being from seven to nine o'clock P. M., during four eventings of each week. The session will continue for six months and will terminate with an exhibition of the drawings executed, when prizos will be awarded to the most efficient pupils. The female class will be in charge of a lady teacher. Writing and bookkeeping are also taught to those who may desire to acquire proficiency in those branches.

A MONEYED MANIAC'S SUICIDE.

On Thursday evening last there arrived in Paterson, N. J., a gentleman who, at the United States Hotel, where he engaged a room, registered his name as Hugh Baxter. During the night he howled and yelled so as to lead the proprietor of the hote to believe that he was insane, and in the morning was found hanging halfway out of the window, fast asieep. He was taken in charge by the police and sent to jail for safe keeping. In his possession was \$471.37 in cash, a 1 arge five-chambered revolver loaded; box of cartridges, a large knife, a razor and smaller in cash, a 1 arge five-chambered revolver loaded; box of cartridges, a large knife, a razor and smaller articles. He told the Chief of Police that he came from Morristown, N. J., but had resided for a long time in Plainfield. There he said that his wife had had him arrested for abandonment in order to get his money, and had then deserted him and eloped with a man with a red mustache. In collision with a certain "gang" she had subsequently bried to rob him. He had then drawn \$550 out of the National Iron Bank of Morristown and started for Ohio; but his wife and the "gang" had driven him to Paterson. He produced pension papers showing that he had served in Company K of the 124th Ohio Volunteer regiment, and had been wounded on the crown of the head with a shell. His bank book showed that he had deposited on August 20, in the National Iron Bank, \$560; that he had drawn \$50 on September 11 and \$500 on September 24. Word was at once sent to Plainfield, and a despatch received in return that no such person as Hugh Baxter was known there. From Morristown no answer at all was received. In the jail the man teld one of the prisoners on Sunday afternoon that he did not expect to see morning. Being told that he ought not to kill himself he replied, "Oh, I wouldn't do that, for I am a Catholic; but last night I saw the ceiling of the cell open and swallow me up, and I know I cannot live long after that." At night the prisoner occupying an adjoining cell heard a peculiar noise in Baxter's, and, calling the turnkey, it was discovered that he had hanged himself to the bars of the door with a strap made out of a belt he had wern. Medical aid was at once summened, but too late. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hurd, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while suffering from temporary aberration of the mind. The remains are at Massaker's morgue, awaiting identification.

DIVORCED IN HALF AN HOUR.

Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, granted a decree of absolute divorce yesterday in favor of Marie E. Raymond against the well known actor, John T. Raymond, who closed an engagement at Wallack's Theatre last Saturday. The trial took place before Judge Neilson, with closed doors, and occupied only about haif an hour. The plaintiff, who is known under the stage name of Marie Gordon, was the only witness sworn, but an affidavit of the implicated party, who was too ill to attend the trisi, was read. The affidavit was made before Counsellor Horace Graves, as referee, upon the condition that the facts should not be made public. No defence was put in, and the divorce was granted as above told. Judge Neilson gave the clerk instructions to keep the papers in the case private. Ex-Judge Troy, who appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, when called upon last evening by a Henato reporter, said that he was not at liberty to give any of the particulars of the case. In another quarter the reporter learned that the implicated party was a resident of this city, but not an actress.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Only One Death from Yellow Fever in Memphis Yesterday.

DECREASING NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Difficulties in the Way of Destroying Infeeted Bedding and Clothing.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept, 29, 1879.
Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported to colored. The following are the whites: Lizzie Cash, aged 8 - Sixty-fourth street.

A. T. Bell, aged 27, corner of Third and Coffe streets. Miss Ena Murray, aged 23, No. 486 Vance street.

Hugo Loudon, aged 26, City Hespital.

The following whites were supplied with nurses to-day by the Howard Associa Wash Bless, aged 28, No. 111 Main street.

John Merrens, aged 35, No. 44 Robinson street. James Rice, aged 18, No. 66 Poplar street. Mrs. Caroline Glenn, aged 62, Horn Lake road. Only one death has been reported for the past twenty-four hours, viz., FRANK GOLDCAMP, agod 21. No. 66 Jackson street. Of the sick, Mrs. J. S. Prestidge is much better.

Miss Eva Murray, whose name appears on the list of new cases, is the daughter of Mr. Alexander Murray, of Murray & Bidgely, merchant tailors. She has been quite iil for several days, but is now rapidly convalescing. Her friends did not wish to alarm her parents, who are absent from the city, so that her name was not reported to the Board of Health until this morning.

Dr. Heber Jones reports the convalescence of Mrs. Alice Rotwett, who had black vomit for forty-eight

Mrs. D. F. Jackson, wife of the Health Officer, is able to be up. She had quite a severe attack. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The donations to the Howards to-day were as fol lows:—
Proceeds of a concert at Vicksburg, Miss., per
Morris Toube...
J. R. McCune, treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
Riggs & Co., Washington, D. C.
Proceeds of an entertainment at Fulton., Mo.,
per Miss Elien Martin.
Citizens of Collierville, Tenn.
A lady, Sayannah, Ga.
Citizens of Jackson, Tenn.
J. M. Stewart, Cowan, Tenn.
Hudson Congregation, Grand Ridge, Ill.

Total\$1,192 The Knights of Honor have six patients. Of their list, Mrs. J. D. Stewart and Miss Carrie Walbrecht are in a critical condition. William Crone, A. Bierman, Mrs. Ida Bierman and Mrs. Caster are con-

valescing. STRINGENT REGULATIONS On account of the development of several new cases of fever in the country adjacent to Memphis, the following instructions, received by Mr. Johnson to-night, will be put in execution to-morrow:—

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1879 To the Hon. John Johnson, Superintendent Quara

To the Hou. John Johnson, Superintendent Quarantine, Memphis:—
The greatest vigilance is now necessary to prevent the spread of the pestilence into the country around Memphis. You will, therefore, revise rule No. 1 of the instructions to be observed by pickets and patrols so as to read as follows:—
Parties residing beyond the picket lines are hereby warned against the great danger they would incur by coming within the city limits, and as a precaution to prevent the further spread of the disease into the country such persons will not be permitted to pass the picket lines without a special permit from the Superintendent of Quarantine. Such special permits will be granted only in cases of tryent necessity.

President State Board of Health.
The house of Captain Berkshire, some four miles

The house of Captain Berkshire, some four miles out on the Poplar Boulevard, while undergoing fumigation last Saturday morning, caught fire from the explosion of chemicals and was destroyed, together with its contents. The family were absent and the house was being prepared for reoccupying. The loss is said to be about \$1,500.

The work of disinfecting dwellings where fever has developed this year is about completed. There remains but one obstacle to a thorough disinfection. in and about very many premises there is infected edding whose owners cannot afford to have it de stroved without compensation. It is generally owned by poor people who have had the fever and who do not fear a second attack. Only to-day the sanitary officers were prevented from removing the owner declaring his purpose of defending his property unless he was reimbursed for the loss he ould sustain by having it cremsted. If the Nationa Board of Health could consistently appropriate \$10,000 or \$15,000, to be expended in having all such intected articles burned, it would be doing more toward destroying sources of infection and insuring protection in the future than any other plan suggested. Several instances have occurred this year where the fever was directly traceable to infected bedding and clothes which had been exposed to the

epidemic of last year.

The thermometer to-day has ranged between & and 82 degrees.

ONE NEW CASE AT CONCORDIA [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 29, 1879.

There has been one new case of yellow fever at Concordia since last report—R. M. Wilson, Sheriff of Bolivar county. No deaths have occurred.

FOUR BUILDINGS BURNED.

A big brick and stone building at Perth Amboy. N. J., built in 1826 for storing tea, but lately occu-pied by J. W. Larkins, wholesale oyster dealer; Richard Larkins, sailmaker, and Abram Dunham, carpenter, was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning. The flames communicated with two brick dwellings on the east and Hartman's Hotel on the west. The on the east and Hartman's Hotel on the west. The two dwelling houses were consumed and the hotel building, a large stone structure, was gutted. The tugboat Isaac L. Fisher got up steam and threw a heavy stream of water on the buildings adjoining those ablaze. This saved the town from destruction, and with the aid of citizens the water from the boat confined the flames to the four buildings mentioned. Dr. Herman Bruen, of New York, owned the old tea storehouse. His loss is about \$3,000. One of the dwellings, worth \$2,000, was the property of Judge C. T. Cowenhoven, of New Brunswick. The other dwelling belonged to J. Fauroat, and was valued at \$1,800. The loss on Hartman's Hotel is estimated at \$2,000. The property was insured.

OPIUM'S SLAVE.

In the Court of Special Sessions, Newark, N. J., resterday, a young man who gave the name of Charles Pennington was arraigned before Judge McCarter for having obtained copies of the Congressional Globe under false pretences. He pleaded guilty, and asked permission to make a statement. He said:—"Your Honor, a year ago I was teaching He said:—"Your Honor, a year ago I was teaching school and occupied a respectable position, but since that I became addicted to the use of opium. On Saturday I took a drachm of opium, and had it not been for that I would not be here." "You are an opium eater?" quoried the judge. "Yes," was the answer, "and I have no friends in Newark. My parents are in Albany, my home, but they do not know of this, and I co not mean they shall." He added the had never been arrested before, and said he had left the books which he obtained on the forged papers in a book store. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

SHOVING "OUEER" IN THE COURT.

Officer Westerveit, of the Eighth precinct, produced in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yester-day, a man who gave the name of Jacob Woods, and